

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

09-035856

(43) Date of publication of application: 07.02.1997

(51)Int.CI.

H05B 3/14

(21)Application number : **07-208956**

(71)Applicant: TOKAI KONETSU KOGYO CO

LTD

(22) Date of filing:

14.07.1995

(72)Inventor: SAKAMOTO KAZUHISA

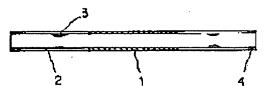
NAGASAKI SHIGEO

(54) SILICON CARBIDE HEATING UNIT

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED. To extend a life of a heating unit by forming a hollow hole in the heating unit, so as to prevent oxygen deficiency of a surface in the hollow hole.

SOLUTION: In this silicon carbide heating unit, a heating part 1 is mainly composed of silicon carbide, and an end part 2 consists of silicon carbide, carbon and metal silicon 3. A hollow hole is formed in both the heating part 1 and the end part 2, to be formed into a structure so that the outside air can be allowed to substantially flow in the hollow hole by natural or forced convection.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

08.03.2002

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or

application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

Copyright (C); 1998,2003 Japan Patent Office

* NOTICES *

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The silicon carbide heating element which it is the silicon carbide heating element with which the exoergic section mainly consists of silicon carbide, and an edge consists of silicon carbide, carbon, and metal silicon, and the exoergic section and an edge form a hollow hole, and is characterized by having the structure where the open air can flow into a hollow hole substantially by the free convection or the forced convection.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the silicon carbide heating element used in the field of an industrial heating furnace.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In an industrial heating furnace, although the electric furnace which makes a silicon carbide heating element a heat source is used, there is a thing of the hollow configuration which consists of the exoergic section and an edge in this silicon carbide heating element. In this silicon carbide heating element, the process of an edge builds independently the approach of sinking into the same silicon carbide Plastic solid as the exoergic section, using metal silicon as an edge at it, and uniting with the exoergic section, or an edge, and the approach of pasting up on the exoergic section is usually taken. When carrying out the process of these, metal silicon and adhesives which are used in case an edge is built adhere to the hollow hole of the silicon carbide heating element of a hollow configuration, and most starts blinding. Usually, since a silicon carbide heating element reacts with the oxygen in atmospheric air while in use, the reaction shown in (1) type occurs, it is covered with SiO2 film made into the heating element inside-and-outside front face and it becomes a protective coat, the reaction of (1) type stops being able to progress easily and the life of a heating element is stabilized comparatively. However, in early stages, as for the silicon carbide heating element with which the hollow hole has started blinding, the reaction of the same (1) type as the above occurs during use. Then, circulation of the open air is intercepted by the blinding of SiO2 protective coat formed in the outside surface, and a hollow hole, it is short of oxygen, and the reaction shown in (2) types occurs, the internal surface of a lifting and an exoergic section hollow hole receives oxidation reaction remarkably, and the interior of heating element hollow keeps the so-called active oxidation phenomenon of silicon carbide in a life very much.

$$S i C + 2 O_2 \longrightarrow S i O_2 + C O_2 \longrightarrow (1)$$

$$SiC+O_2 \longrightarrow SiO(g)+CO(g)$$
 --- (2)

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The purpose of this invention is to lose the blinding of the hole made in the interior of the hollow hole of the silicon carbide heating element generated on the process, make it structure whose inflow of the open air is attained from a hollow hole by the free convection or the forced convection, and offer the long silicon carbide heating element of a life. [0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] That is, in the silicon carbide heating element of the hollow configuration which consists of the exoergic section and an edge, the hollow hole is vacant as for this invention, it can perform the inflow of the open air from a hollow hole, tends to offer the silicon carbide heating element which can be touched by the exoergic section hollow hole internal surface with the open air, tends to prevent the oxygen deficiency of a hollow hole internal surface, and tends to extend the life

of a heating element. Moreover, about the configuration of a heating element, it is not a cylindrical chisel and U typeface, a three phase form, and the typeface of KO are not asked.
[0005]

[Function] Next, a drawing explains this invention. <u>Drawing 1</u> is the sectional view of one example concerning this invention, and <u>drawing 2</u> is the sectional view of a cylindrical hollow configuration silicon carbide heating element. <u>Drawing 3</u> is the sectional view of an example having shown the condition of the heating element of this invention in use. <u>Drawing 4</u> is the sectional view of an example which inserted the heating element of this invention in the electric furnace. As shown in drawing 1, as for the silicon carbide heating element, an edge 2 and the polar zone 4 are formed in the both sides of the exoergic section 1. The blinding of this edge hollow hole is canceled, the active oxidation phenomenon by the oxygen deficiency of an internal surface can be prevented, and the life of a heating element can be made to extend by enabling the inflow of the open air at an exoergic section hollow hole internal surface.

[0006]

[Example] Next, an example explains this heating element. Furnace wall thickness inserted the silicon carbide heating element concerning this invention shown in an electric furnace with 250mm, the dimension in a furnace of 400mm, a height [of 200mm], and a depth of 600mm at drawing 1, as shown in drawing 4. The hollow hole is vacant as for the above-mentioned silicon carbide heating element in the outer diameter phi 20, the bore phi 10, the overall length of 1000mm, and the hollow configuration of the shape of a with a resistance [of 1.8 ohms] rod, and the open air can flow into an exoergic section hollow hole internal surface. A vertical horizontal is made to insert a total of eight of these four heating elements each in the above-mentioned electric furnace, and the polar zone of an edge was made to be exposed out of the furnace wall 50mm from the furnace wall through tube. The load of the 12kW of the power was carried out to this electric furnace, whenever [furnace temperature] was held at 1400 degrees C, and in order to judge the time amount from which resistance of a heating element will be 3 times the initial value to be a life, the time amount was measured. The conventional silicon carbide heating element shown in drawing 2 was measured on the same electric furnace and the same conditions for the comparison. The open air inflow from a lifting and a hollow hole is completely intercepted in blinding with the metal silicon with which a hollow hole uses the here conventional silicon carbide heating element into an edge production process in outer-diameter phi20mm, bore phi10mm, the overall length of 1000mm, and the hollow configuration of the shape of a with a resistance [of 1.8 ohms] rod. A measurement result is shown in Table 1. [0007]

Table 11

[Table 1]		,
	本発明	従来の発熱体
発熱体の抵抗値が初期抵抗値の 3 倍となるまでの経過時間	2518時間	1253時間

As shown in Table 1, this invention became possible [extending time amount until the resistance of a silicon carbide heating element increases by 3 times the initial resistance, and the so-called life twice / about].

[8000]

[Effect of the Invention] As mentioned above, this invention can become possible [extending the life of a silicon carbide heating element twice / about / over the past], a quality heating element can be offered from now on, and the effectiveness to the industrial world of this invention can be called size.

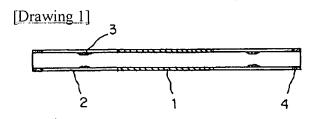
[Translation done.]

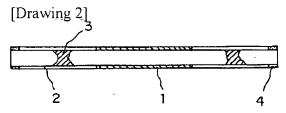
* NOTICES *

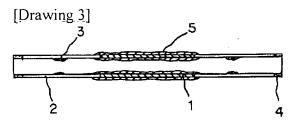
JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

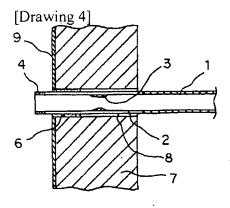
- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DRAWINGS









[Translation done.]

DX

Best Available Copy

(19)日本国特許庁 (JP)

(i2) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出顧公閱番号

特開平9-35856

(43)公開日 平成9年(1997)2月7日

(51)IntCl.
H 0 5 B 3/14

識別配号

庁内整理番号 0380-3K FI H05B 3/14 技術表示個所

_

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数1 書面 (全 3 頁)

(21)出願番号

特顧平7-208956

(22)出國日

平成7年(1995)7月14日

(71)出版人 000219750

東海高熱工業株式会社

東京都新宿区西新宿6丁目14番1号

(72)発明者 坂本 和久

爱知県知立市条2丁目38番地

(72) 発明者 長崎 茂夫

爱知県中島郡平和町大字西光坊200

(54) 【尭明の名称】 炭化珪素発熱体

(57)【要約】

【目的】 中空形状の炭化珪素発熱の発熱部の中空穴内 表面の酸欠によるアクティブ酸化を防ぐことにより、寿命の長い炭化珪素発熱体を提供する。

【構成】 発熱部と端部とからなる中空形状の炭化珪素 発熱体において、中空穴から外気が流入でき、発熱部の 中空穴内表面が外気と触れることが可能な構造とする。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 発熱部が主として炭化珪素からなり、 端部が炭化珪素、炭素および金属珪素からなる炭化珪素 発熱体であって、発熱部、端部ともに中空穴を形成し、 自然対流又は強制対流により、中空穴に実質的に外気が 流入できるような構造を有することを特徴とする炭化珪 素発熱体。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、工業加熱炉の分野において使用する炭化珪素発熱体に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】工業加熱炉において、炭化珪素発熱体を 熱源とする電気炉が使用されているが、この炭化珪素発 熱体には、発熱部と端部からなる中空形状のものがあ る。この炭化珪素発熱体において、通常端部の製法は発 熱部と同じ炭化珪素成形体に金属珪素を含浸して、蟷部 とし、発熱部と一体化する方法、あるいは、端部を別に 造り、発熱部に接着する方法が採られている。これらを 製法する上で、中空形状の炭化珪素発熱体の中空穴に は、端部を造る際に使用する金属珪素や接着剤が付着 し、目詰まりを起こしてしまうのがほとんどである。通 常、炭化珪素発熱体は使用中に、大気中の酸素と反応 し、(1)式に示される反応が起き、発熱体内外表面に できた SiO_2 膜により、被覆され、保護膜となるた め、(1)式の反応は進みにくくなり、発熱体の寿命は 比較的安定する。しかし、中空穴が目詰まりを起こして いる炭化珪素発熱体は、使用中初期には上記と同じ (1)式の反応が起きる。その後、発熱体中空内部は、 外表面に形成されたSi〇₂ 保護膜と中空穴の自詰まり により、外気の流通が遮断され、酸欠状態となり、 (2)式に示される反応が起き、いわゆる炭化珪素のア クティブ酸化現象を起こし、発熱部中空穴の内表面が著 しく酸化反応を受け寿命に至ってしまう。

 $SiC+20, \longrightarrow SiO_1+CO_2-- (1)$ $SiC+0, \longrightarrow SiO_2 (g) + CO_3 (g) --- (2)$ $\{0003\}$

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明の目的は、製法上で発生した炭化珪素発熱体の中空穴内部にできた穴の目詰まりをなくし、中空穴から自然対流または強制対流により、外気の流入が可能となるような構造にして、身命の長い炭化珪素発熱体を提供することにある。 【0004】 【課題を解決するための手段】即ち、本発明は、発熱部と端部からなる中空形状の炭化珪素発熱体において、中空穴が空いており、中空穴から外気の流入ができ、発熱部中空穴内表面が外気と触れることが可能である炭化珪素発熱体を提供し、中空穴内表面の酸欠を防ぎ、発熱体の寿命を延長しようとするものである。また、発熱体の形状については、棒状のみでなくU字形、三相形、コの字形を同わない。

[0005]

【作用】次に、本発明を図面により説明する。図1は、本発明に係る一実施例の断面図で、また図2は、棒状中空形状炭化珪素発熱体の断面図である。図3は、本発明の発熱体の使用中の状態を示した一例の断面図である。図4は、本発明の発熱体を電気炉に摔着した一例の断面図である。図1に示すように、炭化珪素発熱体は発熱部1の再頭に端部2及び電極部4が形成されている。近外気の流入を可能にすることで、内表面の酸欠によるアクティブ酸化現象を防ぎ、発熱体の寿命を延長させることができる。

[0006]

【実施例】次に本発熱体を実施例により説明する。炉壁 厚が250mm、炉内寸法400mm、高さ200m m,與行600mmの電気炉に図1に示す本発明に係る 炭化珪素発熱体を図4に示すように挿着した。上記の炭 化珪素発熱体は、外径φ20、内径φ10、全長100 Omm、抵抗値1.8Ωの棒状の中空形状で中空穴が空 いており、発熱部中空穴内表面に外気が流入可能なもの である。該発熱体を上記の電気炉に上下水平に各4本、 合計8本揮着させて、炉壁貫通孔から端部の電優部が、 炉盤外に50mm露出されるようにした。 該電気炉に電 カ12KWを負荷し、炉内温度を1400℃に保持し、 発熱体の抵抗が初期値の3倍となる時間を寿命と判断す るため、その時間を測定した。比較のため、図2に示す 従来の炭化珪素発熱体を同一電気炉、同一条件で測定し た。ここで従来の炭化珪素発熱体は、外径φ20mm、 内径φ10mm、全長1000mm、抵抗値1.8Ωの 棒状の中空形状で、中空穴が端部製造工程中に使用する 金属珪素によって、完全に目詰まりを起こし、中空穴か らの外気流入が遮断されているものである。測定結果を 表しに示す。

[0007]

[表1]

Best Available Copy

(3)

特開平9-35856

	本発明	従来の発動体
発熱体の抵抗性が初期抵抗性の 3 部となるまでの経過時間	2518時間	1253時間

表1のように、本発明は、炭化珪素発熱体の抵抗値が初期抵抗値の3倍に増加するまでの時間、いわゆる寿命を約2倍に延長することが可能となった。

[0008]

【発明の効果】上述したように、本発明は炭化珪素発熱体の寿命を従来の約2倍に延長することが可能となり、今後、品質の良い発熱体を提供することができ、本発明の産業界への効果は大といえる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明に係る棒状の炭化珪素発熱体の一実施例 の断面図である。

【図2】従来の棒状の炭化珪素発熱体の断面図である。

【図3】本発明の棒状の炭化珪素発熱体の使用中の状態

を示した一実施例の断面図である。

【図4】本発明の発熱体を電気炉に装着した一実施例の 断面図である。

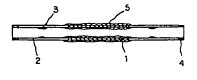
【符号の説明】

- 1. 発熱体
- 2. 端部
- 3. 金属珪素
- 4. 電極部
- 5. SiO₂ 保護膜
- 6. 断熱ファイバー
- 7. 炉戲
- 8. 炉壁賞通孔
- 9. 外板

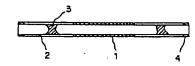
【図1】



[図3]



【図2】



【図4】

